

OVERSPENDING THOUSANDS ON ROADS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

It costs money to build roads in and around Honolulu during election months and it would have cost more probably, if Chairman Charley Hustace, of the Board of Supervisors, hadn't dropped to the fact that there was something doing and came down with his foot in the matter. As a consequence of what had gone on before he made the drop, some five thousand dollars of county money over the appropriations had been spent. As a further consequence there will be considerably less road work for the balance of this month and all of next, in order that the overdrafts can be made up.

This interesting little sidelight on the work of the road department for the past six weeks came up at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night. It was a fairly warm little meeting, with Chairman Hustace expressing himself freely about departments that overdraw their appropriations and officials who do not attend the board meetings. He had just delivered a little homily on the necessity of economy and the beautiful thing it would be to go out of office leaving a neat little surplus for the new board to fall heir to. He had figured out that at the end of the term there would be something over thirty-two thousand dollars to leave as a parting benediction. "And next month we can only give the road department twelve thousand dollars," he said.

"That's not enough," objected Supervisor Dwight, who heads the road committee.

"Well, it has to go," said Hustace. "If Mr. Dwight wants to make any statement about what has been going on, we will hear it. But I insist on this thing stopping right now."

Dwight became all of a sudden the center of attraction, but declined to answer the cue and come forth with a statement. A statement was about the last thing on earth that he wanted to make, if his face was any indication. There was a brief period of silence, to be broken by the gentle voice of Harvey, with a trace of pleased curiosity in it.

"And what is this all about, Mr. Chairman?" he asked.

"Well, as a matter of fact, gentlemen, during the past two months the road department has been overdrawing and have spent \$5800 over the appropriations. Now I think that that ought to do the road department. I didn't know this condition until very recently. As a consequence the road work will have to come to a stop now until the end of the month."

"Don't you know, Mr. Chairman, that it takes a thousand dollars just to keep the streets clean, alone?" inquired Dwight, in an injured tone of voice.

"Well, we'll vote you that thousand extra this month to sweep and water and pay the stable men," said the chairman.

"How did it come that they ran over the estimates and appropriations so much?" inquired Harvey blandly.

"It's up to Mr. Dwight to explain," said Hustace, and being up to him, Mr. Dwight explained.

Afraid of New Board.

"Well, the reason is just this," said Dwight, with a look around that dared contradiction, "there has been so much work going on. Everybody wanted a road built. They seemed to be under the impression that unless this board built their roads they couldn't get the incoming board to do anything. That's the reason, gentlemen."

Fern, Harvey and Cox gave little incredulous chuckles.

"Of course, I told them that the board was composed of businesslike, capable men, who would do what was right," added Dwight in a mollifying sort of way. "But they didn't seem to think so."

"It's been poor management," said Hustace. "I must say that it's been very poor management. The payroll was \$500 a day alone and the bills run this month are \$3106. Anyone could tell that couldn't be kept up. On the twentieth of this month there was just \$14 left of the appropriation."

"Yes, but where are the roads this money has gone on?" asked Harvey, who seemed the only really curious one at the meeting.

Dwight gave a list of roads which were being worked on and Tommy Cummins supplied other information. The questions became general, Cox wanting to know why the matter had never been broached before. Hustace explained that his book hadn't been made up and he had been kept in the dark about it.

"If I hadn't found out and taken he matter up when I did they would have run up an overdraft of \$8000 this month," he stated. "Everything is all right, though. I will say that."

"Of course, we believe the money has been spent on the roads all right," said Harvey, "but having to shut town now we will not have made any great showing."

"The roads show for themselves," said Hustace.

"They show mighty little," said Harvey, and that matter dropped.

Treasury Surplus.

The ambition of Chairman Hustace, stated at various times during the term, to go out of office with some money left in the treasury, seems about to be realized. In giving a financial summing up last night he stated that the Territorial Auditor has told him that in the cleanup at the end of the year there would be \$17,000 in taxes and \$5000 in license fees come to the county. The financial ending of the county now showed \$2,171 in the treasury, and from this amount there could be a balance of \$12,102.51 left from the December extension unless December proved a wet month, when at least ten thousand could be left. This would give the

KEIZO MAY HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE

According to a cablegram received by Judge A. S. Humphreys, the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed Morita Keizo's case on jurisdictional grounds, merely holding that the decision of the Territorial court could not be reviewed by habeas corpus proceedings. As to whether Keizo will now attempt to have the Supreme Court of the United States pass upon the question as to whether the Territorial circuit courts had the power to naturalize aliens, prior to the enactment of the recent Federal statute on that subject, remains to be seen. Humphreys says the Japanese raised a great hullabaloo about Keizo's conviction, but when it came to putting up money to get the case through the Supreme Court, it was difficult to secure money from them, and as a result he is quite a sum out of pocket, not having received a cent for his services in the matter.

Kimura Acquitted.

After being out for four hours the jury in Judge Robinson's court in the case of the Territory vs. Kimura, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Kimura was charged with having assaulted Lum Sheng, a fellow employee at the Moana Hotel, with a murderous looking bread knife on August 28. The knife was one that mysteriously disappeared from the grand jury room one noonday recess, but it seems afterwards to have been found.

The case was prosecuted by M. F. Prosser, and was defended by E. C. Peters.

MUSCULAR PAINS.

Hundreds of testimonials could be furnished showing the great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in cases of muscular rheumatism, lameness or soreness of the muscles from any cause. It is for sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The new board \$32,000 to swing on, in addition to their regular amounts from the Territory.

Some of the Supervisors thought this was going to be too much to leave over, although Fern explained that it could be used to good advantage after January 1. It was resolved to leave the big nest egg.

The December estimates totaled \$43,350, of which the road department gets \$12,000. Chairman Hustace remarking that the road committee could probably make that go farther than it had the \$16,000 this month.

Townsend's Back Pay.

Cox brought up the matter of paying Townsend for work done as interpreter in the District Court since September 15, communications from the County Attorney and his deputy and from Judge Andrade showing that Townsend had been engaged then by the County Attorney on the Sheriff's "intimation" that he would try and pay half the salary out of the police money. There was nothing to show where Townsend was to get the other half not intimated about, nor anything before the board to show that he had been appointed to do anything.

No one from the County Attorney's office was at the meeting, this fact bringing several caustic remarks from Hustace to the effect that he did not see why the County Attorney could not attend to his duties the same as other officials.

"If he doesn't attend the meetings to answer questions about his own department, I'm not going to waste time over it," he said. "There were two or three things I wanted to ask about. I supposed that Milverton would be here, anyhow."

Hustace Was Angry.

Harvey thought the matter ought to go over anyhow. The board had no authority, in his opinion, to vote money to anyone not regularly appointed, and the County Attorney had not notified anyone about appointing Townsend nor asked for authority to appoint him.

The matter went over, accordingly.

The Catch-Basins.

Road Supervisor Cummins reported that he and Supervisor Archer had paid visits to about thirty of the complained-of catch-basins in Makiki. Some of them they had punched the bottom out of experimentally. Concerning the basin at the corner of Piikoi and Beretania avenue, of which there has been so much complaint, Cummins stated that the basin was as dry as a bone, but that the sewer was overripe. He supposed someone had sniffed the sewer and blamed it on the catch-basin.

Group Photograph.

Harvey reported that he had the portraits of all the board members but Kealoa to go into the group photo to be hung in the board room. Kealoa was delaying the game.

The representative from Koolaula said that he had a photograph he would send in. It wasn't as big as the others, but it would do.

Hustace asked him if he had the negative. Kealoa indignantly denied having any such thing and resented the suspicion.

Fire Chief Thurston reported that his department had attended six alarms of fire during October, at which \$1645 worth of property had been destroyed, all uninsured.

November Accounts Passed.

Fire department, \$1835.50; electric lights, \$490.50; police and fire alarm, \$62.50; county clerk, \$170; fixed salaries, \$1870; County Attorney, \$410; keepers of parks, \$100; poundmaster, \$50; Auditor, \$125; Kapiolani Park, \$184.50; road department, \$660; garbage department, \$132.50; County Attorney, \$54.25; election expense, \$2.50; Koolaula tract, \$45; police department, \$2396.35; County Engineer, \$212.50; County Treasurer, \$125; Hawaiian band, \$675; coroner's fees, \$12.

The board adjourned to meet on December 2, Cox giving notice that he wanted all departments to have all accounts ready to pass on December 15.

FEDERAL SITES HAVE ALREADY BEEN TRADED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

So far as the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public buildings, William G. Irwin, owner of the property for a building site Ewa of the Opera House, and H. E. Cooper, his agent, are concerned, the Honolulu Federal Building will go up on the Irwin site and Mr. Irwin will own the property recently acquired by the government, known as the Mahuka site. In every way, except for the ratification of the exchange by Congress, the deal is made and the papers signed, sealed and delivered.

Judge H. E. Cooper brought this news to Honolulu yesterday, arriving from the Mainland by the steamer Hilonian. Mr. Cooper put the exchange through, arranging it with Secretary Garfield and Assistant Secretary Winthrop at Washington and notifying Mr. Irwin when the matter had so far advanced as to require his presence to complete the exchange. What the basis of exchange was has not been given out, Mr. Cooper declining to say if there was any other consideration than the straight exchange, stating that this was a matter of detail that he was not at liberty to disclose.

There will be no set-back to the erection of the building, however, no matter what the site may be. Mr. Cooper brings this word also.

"I went into that question very carefully with Asst. Secretary Winthrop," said Mr. Cooper, "and was assured by him that the exchange would not in any way affect the building appropriation. Such an appropriation is a standing one and is available until used. There seems to be some impression in Honolulu that the exchange of sites may prevent the building going up as soon as was expected, or that there is a possibility of the appropriation lapsing. There is no danger of this whatever."

How the Exchange Was Made.

"Soon after I arrived in Washington I called upon Secretary Winthrop and asked him whether anything could be done in the way of exchanging the two sites, the Irwin lot for the Mahuka site," said Mr. Cooper. "He said he was much in favor of the building being located on Palace Square and did not favor the Mahuka site. He said the only reason why the deal was consummated for the Mahuka site was because the department considered itself bound by the Taylor contract under which the Mahuka site was purchased."

"His department was in favor of the civic center, which is being adopted in a large number of cities."

"Afterward I saw Secretary Garfield and found he was of the same opinion as Secretary Winthrop, and he had also visited Honolulu, and he then, as now, favored the building being located on Palace Square."

"Then arose the question of how the exchange of sites could be made. The money had already been paid for the Mahuka site and no other money was available. Mr. Irwin was at that time in New York and was sent for, and he came over to Washington, and on November 9 the deal was consummated, as far as the department is concerned. The matter of the exchange will be submitted to Congress."

"Was there any other consideration in making the exchange?" was asked of Mr. Cooper.

"That is a matter of detail which I do not feel that I can discuss now," was Mr. Cooper's answer.

"Does it not seem, Mr. Cooper, that this was a matter to which some publicity might have been given and that the people of Honolulu should have known what was going on?" was a further question.

"No, I don't think so. The Chamber of Commerce and others had already made known their preference for the Mahuka site, but the department heads were not in favor of it, and it was up to them to make the exchange."

Business Men Opposed.

Along the business length of Fort street, and on King street, among the business men, in a score of interviews had, not one of those seen favored any change in the Federal building site. Such a proposal, to upset the condition which had been regarded as settled, was denounced, even by those who had nothing to urge against the Irwin site. The consensus of opinion was that the matter had been threshed out and settled and should have been allowed to stay settled. There is a general fear now that another site fight has been forced on the community and that between the interests and the showings pro and con that are certain to be made to Washington, the Federal building will be two years at least longer in coming.

Meetings of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have been called for tomorrow afternoon and the intention is to pass some pretty strong resolutions in the matter.

"Our association expressed itself very clearly in regard to the matter before," said George W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association, yesterday. "We certainly can not favor any change now. I have consulted many of the business men on this question and all are strongly in favor of condemning any change in the proposed site. I fear, and so do others, that bringing up this matter again in the way it has been done will seriously affect Honolulu prospects of getting a building as soon as we otherwise would. Any action taken to make a change and any representation made concerning a change at Washington are decidedly unfair to this community."

At the time Mr. Smith spoke it was not known definitely that the proposed change had actually been made so far as all the preliminaries were concerned.

William R. Castle said: "It is an outrage. People of this community subscribed \$20,000 to open Bishop street so as to meet the government's requirements about the Mahuka site. Full and fair agreements were made, and Honolulu did it part. Now we are coolly informed that the government proposes to break its pledge and put the Federal building on a site which the people of this city, after a full and free discussion, refused to accept. I don't like the looks of this thing at all. We must make an appeal to Congress."

F. W. Wichman is another who deprecates very strongly the change.

"We had our fight and settled it; that ought to be sufficient. I do not know any of the merchants who were not satisfied with the location chosen. I am afraid that Honolulu is to be kept out of having the Federal building for some time now. Any agitation now may be taken by the authorities at Washington as showing that we can not agree among ourselves and they may decide to lay the matter over."

"After the work accomplished in getting the Mahuka site in shape to be taken over, I think it is an imposition on the business men to make any change now," said W. H. McInerney. "That site was the one selected and agreed upon; it was made available through hard work; a new road was opened and built by the county. It is unfair that any move to change the site now should be made."

J. G. Waller, J. M. Levy, Mark P. Robinson, E. S. Cunha and others have expressed themselves very much along the lines of those quoted. No representative business man gave any expression of approval to the change, the general opinion variously expressed being that the change was neither desirable nor called for.

Cabled to Washington.

The Waterhouse Trust Company, which put through the Mahuka site deal and placed the property in shape to be transferred to the government, yesterday cabled their attorneys in Washington to look into the exchange proposal there and guard the interest of the company and that section of the Honolulu public which is opposing the transfer. When the cable was sent it was not known that the transfer had been consummated so far as the departmental heads could make it.

Can the Site be Exchanged?

A very high authority in the Federal service questions even the power of Congress to make the proposed exchange of the Mahuka site for the Irwin property.

The United States, he says, can not secure land by condemnation proceedings, merely because it wants it, but only for a public purpose. That purpose must be stated in the condemnation proceedings in order that the court may know that it is a public purpose. If the land so acquired is not used for the purpose for which it is condemned, it reverts to the original owners.

In the Mahuka site condemnation proceedings it was alleged that the land was needed for a public purpose, to wit: for a Federal building site in accordance with the Act of Congress providing that it should be acquired. If the land is not used for that purpose, this authority believes, it will revert to the original owners.

WITHINGTON BACK FROM WASHINGTON

D. L. Withington of Castle & Withington returned by the Hilonian yesterday. He has been in Washington appearing in a number of cases in the Supreme Court.

"We could not possibly have been treated better than we were in the Clerk's offices and by the Justices of the Supreme Court," he said. "They not only advanced cases on the calendar for us, but they arranged them to suit our convenience. They arranged it so that I could go to the Mohonk Conference."

"I think it probable that the Lanai case will be decided in favor of the Territory on jurisdictional grounds, the bill having been faultily drawn, and the real issues not being presented on it to the court."

"In the Bierce case, I do not say that the court will, but I think it possible it may, acknowledge it was mistaken before and give us a decision now."

"I left Washington November 9 and came right through."

RAIN IN KULA.

Bishop Restarick who returned from Maui by the Claudine reports that when the Claudine was at Kahului Tuesday night it was reported by telephone that it was raining hard at Makawao, and that apparently the rain extended over into drought-stricken Kula. The rain came down as far as Kahului.

The steamer Niihau is being overhauled at the Inter-Island wharf.

DEER HUNTING ON MOLOKAI

Registrar C. H. Merriam, Senator-elect Quinn, Gus Schuman and W. L. Emery, have returned from a three weeks' hunting trip on Molokai.

"We shot everything from pheasants to deer," said Merriam yesterday. "We had pheasant to eat every day, and venison part of the time, while toothsome wild pig added variety to the menu. Senator Quinn proved the best shot when it came to pheasants. These are of the Mongolian variety, the cocks sometimes weighing four to five pounds. Quinn shot a wild boar that weighed about 225 pounds. We all shot goats. They are doing a good deal of damage to the forests and ought to be exterminated. The wild pigs are doing a good deal of damage too. We found a good many considerable areas that had been rooted up. The deer hunting was not very good. I saw very few deer and was able to kill only two. The deer just now are mostly down in the algaroba groves that fringe the southern shore of the island, this being the lean season. A month from now the deer hunting will be better, for then the lean season will be over and the deer will have gone back into the mountains."

"We were at an elevation of 3100 feet, and got very nearly as complete climatic change from Honolulu as we would if we had gone to the Volcano House. The thermometer stood at 42 degrees nearly every morning. The season has been a very dry one on Molokai."

THE OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE AS IT IS TODAY.

By Rev. T. Okumura.

The great famine of 1905 in Japan left so vivid an impression on us that we can not forget it even today.

At that time the Okayama Orphanage rose to meet the great national emergency and befriended 823 famine waifs, taking them to Okayama from northeastern Japan, and over 200 of these children are still in their foster home.

In consequence of this sudden increase of numbers from 375 to 1200 children, a debt of \$45,000 (\$30,000 of which is for land and buildings) has been contracted up to date. It is too heavy a burden for the orphanage to lift unless we stretch our helping hands out of our friendly duty.

In the last Okayama Orphanage Record (in Japanese), we read about Mr. Ishii, the superintendent's, two decisions made, as follows:

1. To incur no more debt, however urgent need may be. That is to say, in case that the income is short of meeting the expenses, they will rather fast than incur any more debt.

2. To stop to give regular salaries to the helpers except school teachers. Mr. Ishii announced that those who can not stay unless they receive regular salaries are requested to leave the orphanage. Upon this some of them frankly told their family responsibilities and left the comrades. So the present workers are those who have volunteered even to die for this institution.

To these remaining helpers Mr. Ishii read the part of the sixth chapter of St. John which tells us that our Lord gave the 5000 persons food enough to eat out of five loaves of bread and two fishes, and exhorted them, saying: "I am sure that we can see the same miraculous support of this large family by the Heavenly Father today as well as twenty centuries ago. But first of all we must offer all we have, as the disciples did."

Deeply moved by these words, the helpers gave what they had, each saying: "This is my five loaves of bread and two fishes." The donations ranged from twenty-five yen to three yen. Besides that there were many who gave nearly all their clothes, including some jewelry. A lady worker parted with the highly-ripped dress which she wore on her wedding day.

What a brave decision! No one can help sympathizing with such a step taken by the orphanage workers.

On reading that, I could not help bursting into tears. I trust that many a friend here in the Hawaiian Islands, on hearing these facts, will be satisfied to learn that not a cent you have given to this worthy cause is spent in vain.

HAWAIIANS IN CUBA.

The following is from the Cuban correspondent of The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette:

Cuba has received a visit lately from some sugar men of Hawaii. They were J. T. Moir and A. Horner, both managers of large sugar estates, the former of Onomea plantation and the other Kukaian plantation. Whether these gentlemen were upon any special mission other than to obtain all the information possible regarding the Cuban industry for the benefit of their individual companies is not known here, for they vouchsafed no information, but let it be plainly understood that they were here to learn all they could in the shortest possible time.

They were one big question mark from the time they arrived until they sailed last Saturday for Louisiana to continue their studies. Messrs. Moir and Horner visited the Cuban Experiment Station, where they were assisted in every way possible by Director Crawley to obtain all the data available there in such a short space of time. They also visited Chaparral sugar central, in which they manifested great interest.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cooke have returned to Honolulu to live after an absence of about a year on Molokai.

MANGLED BY A MONSTER OF THE SEA

A native named Brown was killed and partially devoured by a shark or octopus on Tuesday night while torch-fishing on the reef at Kaneohe, opposite the Walter David place. A mutilated part of the body from the waist up was recovered from the water yesterday morning and, after a coroner's inquest, was buried in the sand on the shore. The affair has created consternation among the night fishermen on the other side of the island, and was attributed to a shark, notwithstanding of shallows. From the fact that the body was torn in two, it is thought that the fish, whatever it was, must have been a monster.

Brown and two companions had gone out at low tide for their regular night's torching, he going one direction on the reef and the two working their way in an opposite direction. They had been out about an hour when the two heard a call for help. Turning they saw Brown's torch being wildly waved, and, supposing that he had been seized by a big eel, they started to his assistance.

The torch they followed was waved by seemingly desperate hands for some moments, but no further cries for help were heard. Then it went dark and the two, stumbling over the rough reef surface redoubled their efforts to reach the spot where they had last seen the light. They kept on in the darkness until they struck deep water, then turned and went to shore for a canoe. It still being low tide, they could not launch a boat, and, as by this time they thought that perhaps a shark had seized their companion occurred to them, they gave up the search for him and began to notify the residents.

Yesterday morning most of the men from the neighborhood gathered and the search for the body was resumed with canoes. It was Walter Davis who finally found all that the man-eater had left of Brown's body and this was brought ashore, being given almost immediate burial, it being thought kinder to his family not to take the mangled remains home.

REPUBLICANS MAY GET BACK AT DEMOCRATS

Some of the Republican leaders got together yesterday and discussed the plan to make the police a Democratic machine.

One of them said: "If they do create such a machine and thus violate their pledges to the people to keep the police out of politics, we can easily get the Legislature to repeal Chapters XXX and XX of the County Act, creating the offices of Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff and establishing the police force. We could then get legislation to create the office of Chief of Police, by appointment of the Governor and approval of the Senate, which Chief of Police would have the power to appoint the entire police force. In this way a Democratic police machine would be legislated out. The proposed measures would be radical but just."

The French bark Rochambeau is discharging a large quantity of fire brick.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

Have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and is effective in Anemia, Debility, Lung Troubles, Influenza, and all Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. Sold by chemists.